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Country programme document for the Republic of Belarus (2016-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Republic of Belarus is an upper-middle income country with a population of 9.5 million. It ranked 53 out of 187 countries on the human development index, according to the *Human Development Report 2014*, and has achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The share of those below the national poverty line declined from 30.5 per cent in 2002 to 4.8 per cent in 2014. The country has significantly reduced the prevalence of tuberculosis, and 95 per cent of persons living with HIV who are included in care are receiving antiretroviral treatment. Belarus ranked 28 on the gender inequality index, according to the *Human Development Report 2014*, and the share of women in the national parliament increased from 13.5 per cent in 2000 to 29.7 per cent in 2014. Current greenhouse gas emissions in Belarus are already 33 per cent (2013) below 1990 emissions. The country continues to preserve its biodiversity and expand its specially protected areas, which accounted for 7.8 per cent of its territory in 2013.

2. Belarus has adopted a cautious approach to market reforms, preserving the central role of the state, with state-owned enterprises accounting for about 50 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). Being an export-oriented economy with the largest volumes of exports going to its major trade partner, the Russian Federation, and to the European Union, Belarus remains vulnerable to regional deceleration of growth and geopolitical tensions. In 2013 Belarus faced a current account deficit of about 10 per cent of GDP and suffered a substantial decrease in exports; in the course of one year, 2014-2015, the national currency depreciated against the United States dollar by 50 per cent. The country has limited indigenous sources of energy and imports most fuels, primarily from the Russian Federation. Growth in real income, wages and pensions has slowed down and the country is experiencing low growth of labour productivity. Challenges remain in the areas of sustainable agriculture, waste management, water pollution, renewable energy, and public environmental awareness, issues addressed in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2016-2020 (UNDAF).

3. Belarus has successfully addressed the catastrophic effects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in rehabilitating the affected region. In anticipation of the 30th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster in 2016, sustainable human development must continue as the guiding paradigm during the upcoming years to put the region on a stable path of development.

4. Life expectancy at birth remains relatively low at 72.6 years, according to the *Human Development Report 2014*. It is 10.6 years lower for men than for women, mostly due to a high prevalence of non-communicable diseases and injuries, especially in rural areas. Continued efforts are required to sustain progress in relation to multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases and HIV treatment and care, in order to reduce the burden on public health and the national economy. Growing urbanization (from 70.9 per cent in 2003 to 77.3 per cent in 2015) has created accelerated demand for adequate basic services and infrastructure, particularly for vulnerable groups such as persons living with disabilities, who account for 5.7 per cent of the population. The country will also need to continue addressing the existing gender pay gap. Despite a higher educational level, over the past decade women tended to earn on average about 24.3 per cent less than men (2014), with the same wage gap level, making them more economically vulnerable.

5. Belarus is a party to most international human rights instruments, with the notable exception of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The country aspires to improve its system of governance, including through optimizing public administration efficiencies, reducing sector-specific corruption risks, engaging the public in decision-making and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups. Following its first Universal Periodic Review cycle in 2010, with UNDP support, Belarus conducted an

unprecedented series of national consultations with the participation of Parliament, state institutions, civil society, United Nations organizations, the Council of Europe and the European Union.

6. Positioned between the European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Belarus is an attractive transit route for illegal migrants, illicit drugs and human trafficking. Since 2010, the country has taken the lead in the Group of Friends United against Human Trafficking, working together with 19 countries on the global plan of action against human trafficking.

7. Belarus hosts the main executive body of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and actively promotes economic and trade relationships between its members, as well as within the Eurasian Economic Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation). The country improved in the World Bank Doing Business ranking, from 129 in 2007 to 57 in 2014, by creating favourable conditions for investment, business taxation and construction permits, according to the World Bank *Doing Business Report* 2007 and 2014, respectively. Belarus continues to strive for World Trade Organization (WTO) accession as the next step in its integration into the global economy.

8. The National Sustainable Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2030 (NSDS-2030) sets the sustainable development of Belarus as its overarching goal, with key principles focusing on: (a) resilience – to withstand shocks and their impact on human development, the economy and the environment; and (b) responsiveness – to strengthen the systems of governance at central and local level though constructive, open dialogue between the Government, civil society and the private sector. Part of the vision of NSDS-2030 is to enter the group of forty countries with a very high human development index, to increase life expectancy to 77 years and to ensure universal social services to all, with particular attention to such vulnerable groups as young people, persons with disabilities, people affected by communicable diseases like HIV and tuberculosis, migrants and the rural population, in Chernobyl-affected areas in particular. It also aims to create equal economic opportunities for men and women, including through small and medium enterprises (SME), while embracing the principles of a green economy.

9. The process of addressing existing challenges and facilitating the country's progress toward the achievement of the sustainable development goals will be enriched by UNDP experience, lessons learned and ability to bring best practices from comparable contexts. In the previous country programme period (2011-2015), as the principal recipient of grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNDP developed partnerships and best practices in promoting and ensuring access to HIV and tuberculosis prevention, treatment, care and support.

10. Together with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), UNDP introduced new approaches to adapt to climate change and safeguard biodiversity. UNDP was the first organization to draw together a range of national stakeholders and United Nations organizations for multi-stakeholder discussions on human rights in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review. It helped to improve the livelihoods of people residing in the Chernobyl-affected areas, especially of female-headed households. UNDP also introduced innovative modalities of sustainable reform, such as public-private partnerships, socially responsible restructuring of enterprises, eco-tourism, and social innovation labs. Furthermore, UNDP contributed to regional security through the support of safe storage of small arms and light weapons and the introduction of up-to-date border management practices.

11. The evaluation of UNDP projects implemented as part of UNDAF, 2010-2015, highlighted the ability of UNDP to broker partnerships between the Government, civil

society and private sector, and to advocate for the rights of vulnerable groups. Recognized as a reliable partner, called on to deliver high-level policy inputs on socioeconomic reform, UNDP still needs to strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation, enhance the role of beneficiaries in programmes, and use disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluation to ensure more focused impact. Moreover, key partners have reiterated the need for flexible programing and a mechanism for providing strategic policy advice on demand.

12. The new country programme, 2016-2020, is premised on NSDS-2030, sectoral strategies, the UNDAF, 2016-2020, national post-2015 consultations, the My World survey, the assessment of UNDP comparative advantages, and ongoing dialogue between the Government and the international financial institutions on prospective structural reforms. Under the new programme, UNDP will contribute to: (a) strengthening effective governance systems that are inclusive, responsive and accountable; (b) pursuing a green growth trajectory based on the principles of inclusion; and (c) ensuring universal access to basic services for vulnerable groups. These areas are primary components of NSDS-2030, as well as areas in which UNDP is either already well placed or can mobilize the expertise and support needed. The role of UNDP as an impartial trusted development partner will, through its work at the policy level, aim to leverage national resources to achieve the respective national goals, in particular during the first phase of NSDS-2030, the National Development Plan, 2016-2020.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. UNDP will streamline its support to ensure consistency across three priority development areas aligned with NSDS-2030, national development programmes, UNDAF, 2016-2020, and UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017.

14. **Priority Area 1: Stronger systems of inclusive and responsive governance**. This priority area aims to contribute to UNDP strategic plan outcome 2 and UNDAF outcome 1.2.

15. To support resilient state-society relations for socioeconomic development, UNDP will assist structures at the national and local levels to ensure progressive realization of human rights and implement recommendations in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review and recommendations of United Nations treaty bodies. Specifically, UNDP will facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue in the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review and promote the role of diverse civil society, men and women equally, especially youth, in the decision-making, implementation and evaluation of national and local policies and programmes. It will continue to boost the capacity of justice and law enforcement institutions to systematically apply and implement international conventions.

16. Considering the country's transit position and associated transboundary threats, UNDP will support Belarus in contributing to regional security and, in partnership with other United Nations organizations and international organizations, it will work to build better systems to protect the rights of irregular migrants and victims of human trafficking. It will also help the country to adopt up-to-date border management practices and to capacitate institutions for the safe storage of small arms and light weapons.

17. To promote an inclusive, accountable and responsive governance system, UNDP will support the country in its efforts to enhance the integrity of public institutions and improve public service delivery. It will also help Belarus explore and scale up sectoral assessments of corruption vulnerabilities, promotion of e-governance, access to public information, and new institutional forms of service provision, such as integrated customer service centres for the provision of administrative services. It will support the

adoption and implementation of a law on personal data protection in accordance with international standards. UNDP will assist the country in designing evidence-based policies and frameworks to advance women's participation in decision-making and to create an enabling environment for female entrepreneurs to become an important source of economic growth and employment.

18. **Priority Area 2: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that target employment and create livelihoods for vulnerable groups.** This priority area aims to contribute to UNDP strategic plan outcome 1 and two UNDAF outcomes: 2.1 and 3.1.

19. Building on the National Human Development Report 2015 on regional competitiveness, UNDP will direct its efforts in supporting the country to shift from a highly energy-dependent economy to energy efficiency and green growth while maintaining inclusive and sustainable social policies.

20. UNDP will support the country in developing sustainable economic conditions at the local level, particularly in the areas recovering from the Chernobyl disaster, by facilitating measures to attract investment, support innovation, develop SMEs and promote inclusive gender-balanced employment, particularly focusing on youth. This will inter alia entail engagement in supporting vocational education, development of small and innovative businesses and the participation of SMEs in export.

21. Public-private partnerships and SMEs will benefit from East-East knowledge exchange, and UNDP will contribute to economic reform, with a focus on employment in low-energy sectors. UNDP will continue to provide assistance in meeting the requirements for WTO accession. It will support tax legislation reform to reduce the costs faced by businesses and to promote efficient models of tax administration and tax advisory services for businesses.

22. UNDP will assist in applying the principles of green economy and gender-sensitive green urban development by promoting the use of renewable energy resources, particularly wind energy, and by improving energy efficiency standards and waste management mechanisms. UNDP will support the capacity of Belarus to tackle climate change through: the formulation of gender-sensitive mitigation and adaptation policies, the development of disaster-risk reduction strategies that take special note of vulnerable groups such as the rural elderly, children and persons with disabilities, and the setting up of international river basin coordination mechanisms. It will support the protection of rare species and biotopes of national and international significance by building national capacity to develop and implement policies on integrated ecosystem management, including preservation and expansion of protected areas and management of the country's significant forest resources.

23. **Priority Area 3: Institutions are strengthened to progressively deliver universal access to basic services, with a focus on vulnerable groups**. This priority area aims to contribute directly to UNDP strategic plan outcome 3 and UNDAF outcome 4.3.

24. To support the Government in addressing low life expectancy, largely caused by non-communicable diseases and adversely effecting economic growth, UNDP will facilitate the involvement of local authorities and civil society organizations in the promotion of healthy lifestyles, including in the Chernobyl-affected areas and especially among youth. UNDP particularly aims to assist local authorities, communities and civil society organizations (CSOs) in rural areas in reducing tobacco and alcohol consumption and in promoting healthier lifestyles equally among men and women through public policy formulation, awareness raising and innovative behavioural change campaigns. UNDP

will also stand ready to support the country in addressing possible adverse effects of structural adjustment processes on vulnerable groups.

25. UNDP will continue to support the Government in implementing HIV and tuberculosis programmes, including through management, accountability and oversight of activities funded by the Global Fund, and capacity development of the principal recipient. UNDP will strengthen dialogue between the Government and civil society and ensure the smooth transition to national ownership of the implementation of Global Fund projects starting from 2016.

26. UNDP will support the country's stated desire to join the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and work with multiple stakeholders to address negative social stereotypes and to create livelihood opportunities for persons with disabilities.

27. *Partnerships and East-East Cooperation.* UNDP has established itself as a key hub for sharing knowledge, innovation, and the development of East-East dialogue in the recent past. UNDP will build on General Assembly resolution 69/10 that calls for greater cooperation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States. To this end, UNDP will capitalize on the presence of the Commonwealth of Independent States Executive Committee in Minsk to expand dialogue and generate synergies with other Commonwealth countries in the area of green economy, promotion of rights of persons with disabilities, disaster risk reduction, Chernobyl recovery, non-communicable diseases, HIV, tuberculosis and gender mainstreaming.

28. Increasingly, UNDP will continue providing high-level policy advice in strategic areas such as in economic forecasting, building resilience from shocks, social protection for vulnerable groups, and inclusive national planning. UNDP will set up a mechanism able to rapidly identify and deploy cutting-edge upstream policy advice on any area within the country programme and UNDAF. Utilizing its global knowledge network, including its regional and global centres, UNDP will foster cooperation and partnership between the United Nations, academia, the private sector, local governments, and other institutions for knowledge exchange and innovation across sectors. Building on its long-lasting experience of working with public and civil society sectors, UNDP will continue to support capacity development of state institutions, local authorities, academia, private sector and civil society by providing technical assistance and grant management to create space for multi-stakeholder dialogue in the areas identified by the country programme and UNDAF, 2016-2020. Following the success of its 2014 Social Innovation Lab, UNDP will develop partnerships and strengthen the capacities of young social innovators, professional networks and public authorities in the implementation of the NSDS-2030.

III. Programme and risk management

29. The country programme will be implemented under the coordination of the Ministry of Economy. The key principles of programme management will include: joint formulation, implementation, monitoring and cost-sharing of projects, in line with Delivering-as-One standard operating procedures where applicable. National execution will be the preferred modality. Direct execution will be used in exceptional situations. UNDP will continue to provide implementation support services at the request of the Government.

30. As this country programme contributes to the implementation of UNDAF, 2016-2020, synergies will be established with progress reporting and monitoring under the UNDAF. The UNDAF Coordination Committee will oversee progress, informed by 'results groups' comprising national counterparts and United Nations organizations.

31. Resource requirements of the country programme are preliminarily estimated at $82 million. Given the difficulty of raising funds in the current international context and the political and security situation in the region, an innovative strategy for partnerships and resource mobilization will be designed to meet the country programme's resource requirements. This necessitates a more flexible, robust approach to partnership and resource mobilization, expanding the traditional donor base by engaging non-traditional donors, issue-specific global funds, foundations and the private sector, as well as government cost-sharing for priority areas.

32. UNDP will adhere to a stringent portfolio approach to ensure the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of its programme and projects. Specifically, it will consolidate smaller projects and apply integrated crosscutting programming, thereby maintaining a focus on a narrower set of results. Project boards will be established for each project. UNDP will take into account issues of social and environmental sustainability when designing and running all projects, and will fully mainstream gender, disaster risk reduction and human rights. UNDP will incorporate country team strategies on civil society and youth and the United Nations Belarus Youth Advisory Group will operate as an additional resource from design to monitoring and evaluation.

33. The country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

34. UNDP will continue to promote and support the generation of relevant, reliable statistics, which will include data sets on vulnerable groups and gender disaggregated data at the national and regional levels, in line with the human rights-based approach. UNDP will closely work with government agencies, research institutions and CSOs to support the NSDS-2030 in strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of national development programmes.

35. UNDP will strengthen its capacity for data collection, analysis and use in order to track the contribution of the programme to transformational change. This will include the training of programme and project managers, embedding planning and monitoring functions, and ensuring evidence-based management of results. UNDP will manage monitoring and evaluation at annual intervals and for every programme/project cycle. It will also build on guidance from programme/project boards. It will aim to ensure that budgets for monitoring and evaluation are earmarked and approved by local project appraisal committees. Outcome evaluations are planned for each of the programme's priority areas.

36. UNDP will establish effective beneficiary feedback mechanisms to ensure accountability upstream to beneficiaries downstream.

37. UNDP will use UNDAF annual reviews and, wherever possible, joint evaluations with other United Nations organizations to validate progress in relation to planned results.

38. The proposed programme will support the Government in developing information analysis and processing systems for public policies, and in implementing the participatory follow-up for the post-2015 global development agenda.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Belarus (2016-2020)

National priority or goal: Development of governance systems for sustainable development, ensuring transparency and openness of the public administration bodies (NSDS 2030); Ensure more inclusive social and political processes, with gender equality as a crosscutting issue (Post-2015 national consultations).

UNDAF outcome 1.2: By 2020, state institutions ensure responsive, accountable and transparent governance to enable citizens to benefit from all human rights in line with international principles and standards.

Strategic plan outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.

UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners**	**Indicative resources by outcome (*in thousands of United States dollars*)**
1.1.2. Implementation of public consultations on draft legal acts, government resolutions and national programmes, and the share of submissions from civil society and the private sector are taken into account in the process of amending the legislation. *Baseline:* Isolated instances of public consultations on draft legal acts and government resolutions; a small number of submissions from civil society and the private sector is taken into account during amendments of the legislation. *Target:* The practice of public consultations on draft legal acts and government resolutions is expanded and the share of submissions from civil society and the private sector that are taken into account in the process of amending the legislation is increased	National Legal Information Portal (www.pravo.by); Reference depository of legal information of the Republic of Belarus *(data to be disaggregated by age and sex)*	**Output 1.1: Structures in place at central and local level to ensure progressive realization of human rights and efficient implementation of Universal Periodic Review recommendations, enabling civil society organizations and citizens, including young people, peaceful, increasingly active and meaningful participation in national decision-making** 1.1.1: Percentage of accepted Universal Periodic Review recommendations that are implemented Baseline: 77% Target: 90% Data: Universal Periodic Review national report, Universal Periodic Review country team report 1.1.2: Number of CSO members that participate in the Country Coordination Mechanism for HIV and Tuberculosis Programmes in Belarus Baseline: 12 (2014) Target: 20 (2018) Data: Reports of the Country Coordination Mechanism 1.1.3: Extent of State Border Committee of Belarus capacity for effective integrated border management, including capacity to respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants Baseline: Limited Target: Capacity development plans are designed and implemented based on systemic assessments Data: Official government reports, project reports 1.1.4: Number of updated curricula for training and retraining legal professionals that incorporate provisions of international agreements on human rights, the rule of law and gender equality, to which Belarus is a party Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Data: Reports of professional educational establishments, expert analysis	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Assembly; Ministry of Defence; State Border Committee; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Justice; National Centre of Legislation and Legal Research; National Centre for E-Services; Ministry of Communication; Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Prosecutor's Office; Ministry of Health; Constitutional Court; Supreme Court; academic and educational institutions; local authorities; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian	**Regular: $794** **Other: $14,132 (to be mobilized)**

1.2.1. Continued alignment of national legislation with the generally recognized principles of international law and the provisions of international agreements to which Belarus is a party; implementations of these principles and provisions in judicial and enforcement practices. *Baseline:* National legislation and practice have not fully incorporated the provisions of international agreements to which Belarus is a party. *Targets*: Improvement of national legislation and expansion of the practice of implementing the provisions of international agreements to which Belarus is a party. 1.2.2. Improvement of analysis and implementation of recommendations made by international organizations, including through the Universal Periodic Review of the United Nations Human Rights Council, in the national practice. *Baseline:* Low participation of civil society and public administration bodies in international monitoring processes focused on Belarus and efforts to implement recommendations from international organizations. *Target:* High participation of civil society and public administration bodies in international monitoring processes focused on		1.1.5: Number of new evidence-based policies and frameworks to advance participation of women in decision-making and supporting women's economic empowerment Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Data: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) national report, CEDAW country team report, other CEDAW submissions, website of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, women NGOs **Output 1.2: National legislation aligned with recognized principles of international law and the provisions of international agreements of Belarus; international conventions and constitutional provisions are systematically applied and implemented by justice and law enforcement institutions** 1.2.1: Number of new legislative acts that incorporate the provisions of international agreements Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 10 (2020) Data: Official government reports, project reports, documents of United Nations human rights treaty bodies 1.2.2: Extent of national capacity to apply advanced methods of detection, recording and investigation of crimes related to human trafficking, following the human rights-based approach, and through coordination with other countries Baseline: Limited Target: Capacity development plans are designed and implemented based on systemic assessments Data: Systemic capacity assessments, official government reports, project reports 1.2.3: Number of new legislative acts adopted to ensure protection of personal data of Belarusian citizens in line with relevant international standards Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Data: Reference depository of legal information of the Republic of Belarus, expert analysis **Output 1.3: Capacities are developed for efficient, transparent and accountable public service delivery (especially at the local level) in accordance with the rule of law and human rights principles** 1.3.1: Level of public satisfaction with public service delivery with respect to the principles of efficiency, transparency and accountability Baseline: There is a qualitative indication of low satisfaction and dialogue between the Government, civil society and the private sector Target: High Data: Surveys, official government reports, expert analysis 1.3.2: Number of military units with improved infrastructure and physical security for managing small arms and light weapons stockpiles. Baseline: 8 Target: 13 Data: Official government reports, project reports	Affairs (OHCHR); Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); International Organization for Migration (IOM)	

Belarus and efforts to implement recommendations from international organizations. 1.2.4. Share of administrative procedures performed online. Baseline: 2015 – to be defined based on research; United web portal of state e-services is functional Targets: 2020 – to be defined based on research; United web portal of state e-services is functional as 'one window' in external trade		1.3.3: Integrated customer service centres for administrative procedures are available and functional Baseline: No centres are available; no legal framework for their operation exists Target: One centre is piloted and functional; legal framework for the operation of such centres is developed Data: Reports of local governance and self-governance bodies, client surveys 1.3.4: Number of methodologies to improve functions and competencies of government bodies introduced and implemented in practice Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Data: National Legal Information Portal, official government reports, expert analysis 1.3.5: Number of proposals adopted to mitigate sector-specific corruption risks Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Data: Official government reports, project reports, expert analysis		
National priority or goal: Improvement of the institutional environment and formation of the favourable business environment; transformation of SMEs into the driving force of socioeconomic development; rational employment and effective use of human capital; education for sustainable development; economy based on innovations, effective use of national resources and comparative competitive advantages (NSDS 2030); decent work and steady income (Post-2015 national consultations).				
UNDAF outcome 2.1: By 2020, the economy's competitiveness is improved through structural reforms, accelerated development of the private sector and integration in the world economy.				
Strategic plan outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
2.1.2. Rank of Belarus in the World Bank's Doing Business Report *Baseline:* 57th (2014) *Target:* 40th (2020) 2.1.7. Contribution of SMEs to GDP Baseline: 21.9% (2013) Target: 37% (2020) 4.4.9. Number and share of inhabited localities in Chernobyl-affected areas where average annual effective exposure dose exceeds 1 mZv/year Baseline: 193, 8.1%.	National Statistical Committee, State Committee on Science and Technology, Economic Research Institute of the Ministry of Economy, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Bank Doing Business Report, National Bank of Belarus, surveys of enterprises	**Output 2.1: National and subnational systems and institutions are able to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and geared towards enhancement of employment and livelihoods** 2.1.1: Percentage of workforce employed in SMEs Baseline: 28.4% Target: 35% Data: National Statistics Committee 2.1.2: Number of public-private partnerships providing employment in energy-efficient sectors, including the high-tech sector, agriculture, tourism and green economy Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Data: Official government reports, project reports 2.1.3: Number of capacity building measures to support bilateral negotiations for Belarus WTO membership Baseline: 0 (2014) Target: 10 (2017) Data: Official government reports, project reports	Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry for Taxes and Duties; Ministry of Sport and Tourism; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Education; local authorities. UNDAF organizations, private enterprises and business associations, NGOs	**Regular: $500** **Other: $18,250 (to be mobilized)**

Target: 84, 3.8%	*(data to be disaggregated by age and sex)*	**Output 2.2: Inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic policies developed and implemented in selected sectors** 2.2.1: Number of local development initiatives that create income generation opportunities in response to the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including in Chernobyl-affected areas Baseline: none Target: 30 Data: Official government reports, project reports 2.2.3: Number of people benefiting from introduced vocational training courses and other measures on small and medium, local and innovative business development, including on small business export participation, disaggregated by age, sex and disability Baseline: 0 Target: 1,500 Data: Official government reports, project reports		
National priority or goal: Preservation of the natural potential for future generations, preservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all (NSDS 2030; draft SDGs); environmental sustainability (Post-2015 national consultations).				
UNDAF outcome 3.1: By 2020, policies have been improved and measures have been effectively implemented to increase energy efficiency and production of renewable energy, protect landscape and biological diversity and reduce the anthropogenic burden on the environment.				
Strategic plan outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
3.1.2. Percentage of primary energy produced from renewable energy sources in the total amount of energy consumed Baseline: 5% (2010), 5.5% (2015 projection) Target: 6 % (2020) 3.1.3. Tons of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere (tons per unit of square kilometres) Baseline: 6,62 tons/km^2 (2013) Target: 6,49 tons/km^2 (2020) 3.1.5. Area of protected territories, percentage of country's area Baseline: 7.8% of the country's territory (1 January, 2014) Target: 8.6% of the country's territory (2020)	National Statistical Committee of Belarus, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Education, Energy Efficiency Department *(data to be disaggregated by age and sex)*	**Output 3.1: Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for the sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste** 3.1.1: Number of new jobs created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex Baseline: 0 Target: 30 (including at least one half for women) Data: Statistics from local authorities 3.1.2: Number of functioning river basin coordination mechanisms that include neighbouring countries Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Data: Official government reports, project reports **Output 3.2: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions able to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation** 3.2.1: Percentage of hectares of degraded wetlands restored Baseline: 45,000 (2013) Target: 51,3000 (2020) Data: Official government reports, project monitoring reports 3.2.2: Number of policies/regulatory frameworks that incorporate requirements of	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Energy Efficiency Department, National Academy of Science, local authorities	**Regular: $500** **Other: $34,324 (to be mobilized)**

		international environmental conventions Baseline: 0 (2014) Target: 7 (2020) Data: Official government reports, project reports **Output 3.3: Inclusive and sustainable solutions have been adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access** 3.3.1: Energy use (Number of kilograms of oil equivalent) per $1,000 of GDP Baseline: 210 (2012, purchasing power parity prices 2005) Target: 170 (2020 projection, purchasing power parity prices 2005) Data: International Energy Agency 3.3.2: Percentage of primary energy produced from renewable energy resources in the total amount of energy consumed Baseline: 5% (2010), 5.5% (2015 projection) Target: 6 % (2020) Data: Official government reports, project reports		
National priority or goal: Human capital development and efficient use of human potential; high-quality healthcare and healthy lifestyles (NSDS 2030); quality of education and healthcare; greater inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable groups (Post-2015 national consultations).				
UNDAF outcome 4.3: By 2020, vulnerable groups and the population at large have equal access to quality health, education and social protection services that effectively address their needs, including comprehensive post-Chernobyl development.				
Strategic plan outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.				
4.1.3: Alcohol abuse at age 15+ (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: STEPS study in 2015 Target: 10% reduction 4.4.8: Share of population residing in areas affected by Chernobyl accident and possessing safe living skills Baseline: 45%. Target: 65% 4.1.4: Relative prevalence of tobacco use at age 15+ (disaggregated by age and sex) Baseline: Study of Transitions and Education Pathways (STEPS) study in 2015 Target: 8% reduction 4.2.1: Number and percentage of key populations reached with comprehensive package of interventions on HIV prevention, treatment and care (disaggregated by key population, gender, type of service)	STEPS survey; Statistical reporting on HIV by the Ministry of Health; Annual Ministry of Health report to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR) Reference depository of legal information of the Republic of Belarus	**Output 4.1: Improved capacity of national and subnational level institutions to deliver basic services and respond to priorities voiced by the public, including in rural and Chernobyl-affected areas and with respect to persons living with disabilities** 4.1.1: Number of formal partnership arrangements under which local authorities, communities and CSOs work to reduce tobacco and alcohol abuse and promote healthy lifestyles Baseline: not available (2014) Target: 20 (2018) Data: Programme reports (semi-annual), official government reports 4.1.2: Number of mass media standards for the coverage of persons with disabilities-related issues developed using a participatory approach Baseline: No standards (2014) Target: Minimum 7 standards (2020) Data: Official websites of government bodies and other organizations, media reports 4.1.3: Number of sectors (transport, education, etc.) applying new standards for provision of services to persons with disabilities Baseline: 0 (2015) Target: 5 (2020) Data: Official government reports, project monitoring reports	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Information; local authorities; NGOs; UNAIDS, UNFPA, United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization	**Regular: $500** **Other: $13,000 (to be mobilized)**

Baseline: To be determined (2015) Target: To be determined (2015) 4.3.5: Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and alignment of national legislation with its provisions Baseline: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is discussed Target: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is ratified and the national legislation is aligned with its provisions	*(data to be disaggregated by age and sex)*	**Output 4.2: Management, accountability and oversight functions of national institutions implementing HIV and tuberculosis programmes strengthened** 4.2.1: Percentage of persons living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy Baseline: 44.7% (2013) Target: 80% (2020) Data: GARPR reports, reports of the national HIV prevention programme. 4.2.2: Percentage of tuberculosis and HIV patients receiving antiretroviral treatment Baseline: 67% (2013) Target: 90% (2020) Data: Official government reports		